the property of the section of the s

Idea What He'll Do About It-Waiting Till It's Printed-Clerical Opinions.

If anybody imagines that something very terrible is going to happen to the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs because of views he expressed regarding the validity of Anglican orders in a paper he read before the Church Club a week or so ago, he will be disappointed. At least that was the opinion expressed by prominent Episcopalians yester-

Nobody in the Episcopal diocese of New York, from Bishop Potter down, is very keen about putting Dr. Briggs on trial for anything. Therefore, unless some persistent brethren insist on preferring charges against him to the Bishop, it is probable that the Church Club incident will be regarded as closed.

Until yesterday it was supposed that Bishop Potter, having made a request to Dr. Briggs for the manuscript of his paper, had received it and was examining it at his leisure. It was learned, however, that his leisure. It was learned, nowever, that the Bishop has never seen the manuscript. Soon after the meeting of the Church Club at which the paper was read, Dr. Briggs made arrangements to have it printed in a monthly magazine in serial form. The first installment will appear in about ten first installment will appear in about tendays. The doctor informed the Bishop of this fact and told him he could judge of the character of the paper when he read it in type. Therefore this Bishop Libt wait on the doctor's publishers.

Bishop Potter was asked yesterday what he was going to do about the matter. He

"I haven't the slightest idea. I haven't I haven't the slightest idea. I haven't yet seen the text of this now famous paper. It is impossible, of course, for me to discuss a document I have not seen. I have read what purported to be the substance of parts of the paper. I have no means of knowing whether Dr. Briggs was correctly reported or not. I shall take pleasure in reading the paper when it is pub-lished."

"Could Dr. Briggs be brought to trial for his alleged utterances?" the Bishop was

"He could," was the reply, "if charges were preferred against him."
"What would be the method of pro-

cedure?"
"I don't think I can answer that question
any better," replied Bishop Potter, "than
to refer you to the canon law of the Church
for such cases made and provided."
Dr. Briggs was not much more enlighten-

"I have read alleged extracts from aper," he said, "but they are very misleading. I cannot comment on misstatements at this time. The paper will be published shortly and upon the text of the publication I am perfectly willing to stand. I may add, however, that the Church Club invited me to speak to it on that particular subject. I infer that most of the members knew my views on the general subject, and so they ought to have known, in a general

so they ought to have known, in a general way, what to expect.
"Some persons seem to have concluded that because of the views I hold in regard to the validity of the Anglican orders I shall, if necessary, ally myself with the Church of Rome. That is not true. Holding the views that I do, I hardly think that Church would offer to me its communion, even if I desired it."

A friend of Dr. Briggs said vesterday.

A friend of Dr. Briggs said yesterday afternoon that the fault that the extremely orthodox members of the Church Club found with the remark of Dr. Briggs was not based on the prepared paper, but on the informal remark he made in answer to questions of the property and the property of t questions after the paper had been read. George Macculloch Miller, president of the Church Club, when asked about this,

"That statement is not true. Before Dr. Briggs read his paper, he requested that here should be no debate on it. What-wer was objectionable in what the Doctor was in the prepared paper. That condition direct and positive attack on the hiddy of the Anglican orders. It was arefully and deliberately thought out. carefully and deliberately thought out.

I notice, however, that Dr. Briggs is reported to have said that a priest ordained into the Episcopal Church cannot consecrate the elements of the Eucharist in a sacrificial sense. I did not hear Dr. Briggs

make any such statement. My recollec-tion is that he said it was never intended to our priests with the sacerdotal office "It has been said that if Dr. Briggs re-mains on the Cathedral staff of clergymen. will mediate against the getting of funds to complete the structure. Do you think there is anything in that?" Mr. Miller was to complete the

That has been called to my attention, but I considered it too trivial a matter to discuss. I still hold that opinion."
"If Dr. Briggs asked that there be no debate on his paper, how did it happen that George Zabriskie made some remarks

You'll have to ask Mr. Zabriskie about that," Mr. Miller answered. "He made some very appropriate remarks, but I do not feel at liberty to discuss them." Neither did Mr. Zabriskie. When he was what he said, he replied: "Whatever I may have said was said at a

a private club and I do not think public curiosity has a right to invade Such a circle.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church, at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton street, on Sunday, May 14, 1889. On the day before the ordination

number of clergymen drew up a protest against his reception into the Anglican Church. The Rev. Edward Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, signed the protest for the others. He said yester-day. If Dr. Briggs has been correctly

ported, then his latest remarks show that the protestants against his ordination had teason to make their protest. If Dr. Briggs said at the Church Club what he is reported to have said then that protest was justi-

Do you think that Dr. Briggs will ever be ought to trial for what he is reported to ve said?" Dr. Van Winkle was asked. "I do not," was the answer. "In the first place, such a thing would be impossible, unless three presbyters presented lim to the Bishop for trial and gave satisfactory evidence to substantiate the charges they preferred. In that event the Bishop would direct the accused to growth the control of the control direct the accused to appear for before a court composed of himself and the standing committee of the diocese st of our church likes a trial of tha reason, if no other, I do no ak Dr. Briggs will be brought to trial." Another well known Episcopal clergyman The, for obvious reasons, did not want to be quoted, said: "The experience that the protestants against Dr. Briggs's ordinawould not encourage any one to harges against him for his alleged Church Club, All those were flagrantly insulted by the the diocese in a letter which he permitted to be printed in the Papers at the time. That letter read:
Outery against the author of "The
lation to the Study of the Holy ScriptDr. Briggs] is chiefly to be deplored
so it betrays such a lamentable ignorof the progress of sound learning and
discontinuous simply stated the conclusions
the best learning and the most devout
have accepted before him. I do not,
f, accept all of them; but that any of
denies or impugns any fundamenta
as of the faith can only be shown by
thous and perversions of what the
r has said, which are as malignant as
the inscruppiolous.

"Remembering that letter," continued the clergyman, "it is not likely that any the clergyman. presbyter will protest to the present Bishop of the diocese against anything that the Rev. Dr. Briggs may say or do

spoken against the reported utterances of riggs is the Rev. F. M. Clendenin of Chester, a High Churchman, who opposed Dr. Briggs's ordination in 1898. If the utterances of Dr. Briggs as re-ported in the newspapers are true," said Dr. Clendenin last night, "it would seem that he had placed himself entirely outside the pale of the Church. These utterances prove that he has no rightful place as a priest in the Anglo-Catholic Church, and

MOT LIKELY TO TRY DR. BRIGGS

They justify the many protests that were made against his ordination.

"Dr. Briggs's course has been inconsistent ever since his ordination and, in my opinion, unworthy of an honorable man, because he has remained a professor in the Union Theological Seminary, where he is under oath to teach the parity of the ministry, and at the same time he is a priest in our communion, where he is under oath to preach three orders of ministry, namely, bishop, priest and deacon.

TRIED HUMAN BLOOD TESTS.

BURDET THEORY USED IN THE BECHTEL MURDER CASE.

Serum Which Shows Reactions When Human Blood is Poured into it, but None was man Blood in Poured into it.

bisnop, priest and deacon.
"I think," continued Dr. Clendenin, "that
Mr. Zabriskie's objection to Dr. Brigge's paper was very pertinent and timely. He certainly voices the opinion of all of the leading Churchmen and Church papers regarding Dr. Briggs."

Dr. Clendenin was asked if he thought that Dr. Briggs was likely to become a Catholic.

"I don't see why he should prefer to remain with us if our doctrine doesn't suit him," he replied.

THE REV. DR. MULLALLY DEAD. Veteran of the Confederacy and Stanch

Defender of Presbyterian Doctrine. The Rev. Francis P. Mullally, D. D. the well known Presbyterian divine, died on Sunday at his home in this city in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Dr. Mullally was born in Tipperary and came to this country in 1849. In Ireland, when a lad of fifteen, he was secretary to Smith O'Brien, the leader of the Young Ireland

On coming to this country he went to Georgia, where he taught school and studied for the Presbyterian ministry. He finished his theological training at the Columbia (S. C.) Seminary. He became co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia with the Rev. James H. Thornwell, who was then the leader of Presbyterian thought in the South, and when Dr. Thornwell died succeeded him.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Mullally went to Fort Sumter with the Columbia Grays as their chaplain. He served through the war as chaplain of Orr's Rifles in Mc-Gowan's Brigade, and was repeatedly promoted for gallantry in action. At the end of the war he had the rank of Colonel and a reputation throughout the Con-

as hard as he prayed. take his church in New Orleans during a year in which Dr. Palmer expected to be away. Dr. Palmer determined to stay in New Orleans, and Dr. Mullally went to the Presbyterian Church of Bolivar, Tenn-He had churches later in Covington, Ky., Sparta, Ga., and Lexington, Va., and for a time was president of Adger College in South Carolina.

A few years ago Dr. Mullally went to Scotland, S. D., where he had a church. He then retired from the ministry and He then retired from the ministry and came to this city. Throughout his residence here Dr. Mullally was an active participant in the proceedings of the New York Presbytery, and was a spirited antagonist to all who seemed to him to be working to disintegrate the Presbyterian standards of belief. He wrote extensively for Presbyterian publications. His letters, published in The Sun, on the modern growth of looseness of belief attracted wide attention.

Dr. Mullally was married to the daughter of Dr. John B. Adger of Columbia, S. C. She died several years ago. Several children survive. One, Thornwell Mullally, dren survive. One, I is a lawyer of this city.

LORAINE ROGERS DEAD. He Was Manager of the Brooklyn Theatre

at the Time of the Fire There. Francis Loraine Rogers, known in theatrical circles as Loraine Rogers, died of apoplexy at his place at Spring Valley, N. J., on Sunday night. He was business manager of the Brooklyn Theatre at the disastrous fire in 1876, and the accounts of the recent fire in Chicago brought the half forgotten horrors of his own experience vividly before his mind.

Mr. Rogers was born at Westfield, Mass. 70 years ago. He started life as an actor and was fond of telling of his experiences with Booth, Barrett, Wallack and other old time stars. But it was as a manager that he was best known. For several years he travelled as business agent for Lysander mpson and, later, for his daughter,

Charlotte Thompson.

In 1869 he became director of the New California Theatre, and in the spring of that year married Charlotte Thompson, who was then playing there. Since the death of was then playing there. Since the death of his wife several years ago, Mr. Rogers has divided his time between his apartment in this city, 273 West 113th street, a cotton plantation he owned in Alabama and the light of the country Spring Valley place, where he died. A son, Lorlys Elton Rogers, a New York lawyer, survives him

Oblivary Netes.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Patrick Mullally, a retired clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who held the rank of Colonel in the Confederate Army, died yesterday at his home, in Peiham Manor. Dr Mullally was 70 years old and was born in Ireland. Mest of his life was spent in the South. He was paster of a Fresbyterian church in Columbia, S.C., when the war broke out and at once enlisted in Orr's regiment of riftes as chaplain. He served throughout the entire struggle and was brevetted a Colonei for bravery.

Colonel for bravery.

Capt. Oliver Canton, steamboat man and for several years "Lottery King" of New Orleans, is dead, aged 58. He was the man who hauled down the United States flag from the Mint in 1562, for which Mumford was hanged by Gen. Ben Butler. He entered the Confederate Army afterward and served through the civil war. Then he went into the steamboat business and finally into the lottery business, in which he made a the lottery business, in which he made fortune.

John H. Stead died on Sunday at his res John H. Stead died on Sunday at his residence, 244 West Ninety-ninth street, after a short illness, from heart failure. Mr. Stead was born in Albany and came to this city fifty years ago. He was one of the first to introduce amateur athletics in this city and was one of the original members of the New York Athletic Club, of which organization he was at one time secretary and vice-president. He was connected with the Whitali, Tatum Company. He is survived by a widow.

Joseph Cullen, aged 74, a classmate of the

Company. He is survived by a widow.

Joseph Cullen, aged 74, a classmate of the
Rey. Thomas Nicholas Burke, the eminent
Dominican in Loughrea, Galway, Ireland, and
himself a schoolmaster in Pawtucket. R. I.,
Hartford, New Britain, and Waterbury,
Conn., is dead at Waterbury of paralysis,
He was the private secretary of the Rey
Lawrence Walsh, treasurer of the Irish National Land League, and many of his pupils
are well known Connecticut Catholic priests.

Elina J. Pendrick, a veteran of the civil are well known Connecticut Catholic priests.

Elias J. Pendrick, a veteran of the civil war, died in Syracuse yesterday. He was a native of Onondaga county and in 1859 went to Paducah, Ky., where in 1863 he assisted in recruiking the Sixteenth Kentucky. Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was an officer. He served on the staffs of Gens. A. C. Gillum and S. P. Fry. He returned to his native county in 1873 and had since made his home there. in 1873 and had since made his home there.

Miss Hester Marion Cook, a member of
the Rogers Brothers company, died in Boston
on Saturday night after a brief illness from
pneumonia. She was born in Newtonville,
but nearly all her life had been spent in Plymouth, where her parents now reside. Her
father is Major William W. Cook. A sister
is the wife of Col. Harry R. Russell of Boston.
Her professional life began a year ago, when
she joined a company playing in New York.

William Lansing, at one time one of the

she joined a company playing in New York.
William Lansing, at one time one of the
best known actors in the country, died at
Oakland county, California, infirmary on
Sunday night of acute infianimatory rheumatism. Lansing was 62 years old, and
during his younger days travelled all over
the United States and Europe with Edwin
Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

Enoch Maris, a veteran of the civil war and for the last seven years postmaster at Tacoma Park, a suburb of Washington, died at his home in that place on Sunday, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a native of Park county, Ind., and served in a cavalry regiment from that State in the civil war.

William Bennett Moore formal descriptions. William Bennett Moore, formerly deputy auditor of the Treasury and for the last eigh-teen years an employee of the health office of the District of Columbia, died at his home in that city on Friday, in the eightieth year

Eduard Lassen, the Danish composer, died on Saturday in Weimar at the age of 74. He composed two operas, overtures, symphonies and many songs, of which "Thine Eyes So Blue and Tender" was at one time very popu-

When Animal Blood Is Used-Stains in Beehtel Case Were Human Blood

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18 .- The prosecution in the Bechtel trial scored an important victory to-day when it secured a favorable ruling from Judge Trexler upon the question of receiving as evidence the opinions of the medical experts who made analyses of the exhibits in the case. and who declare that the bedding, clothing, carpet, pieces of plaster and cellar steps were stained with human blood, believed to be that of Mabel Bechtel. The whole case hinges upon the admission of this evidence.

The acceptance of the testimony of the experts is the most important link in the State's chain of evidence against Mrs. Bechtel, mother of the murdered girl. The bloodstained exhibits were the subject of a long and bitter controversy in court to-day, and the testimony of Dr. John Lear. biologist of Muhlenburg College, the first of the State's experts, will be supplemented to-morrow by that of three other specialists-Dr. John Eckert, William W. Eshbach and Charles D. Schaeffer-all of this city.

The day's proceedings began with the continuation of the examination of Alois Eckstein, Mabel's flancé, who told in part on Saturday his story of his relations with the girl. The State had only a few more questions to ask the witness and brought out the fact that Eckstein was in the habit of sleeping at the Bechtel house, and that he and Mabel occupied the spare room as late as the night of Oct. 17. The members of the family, Eckstein said, did not seem to object to the intimate relations between himself and Mabel.

After this fact was brought out Eckstein was turned over to Capt. Schaadt, counsel for the defence, for cross-examination, federate Army as a chaplain who fought and he was put through an hour's severe ordeal. He held his ground, however, Immediately after the war he was in- although he was compelled to admit that vited by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Palmer to he was jealous of Mubel and that more than once during a quarrel over her attentions to other men he had struck her. He said. however, that he was very much in love with her, and that when he struck her it was not so much in anger as it was a desire to advise her against the bad company she was keeping.

On one occasion Mabel made an attack upon him with a butcher knife. Eckstein said. He then struck her to protect himself. Referring to his last call upon Mabel on the Sunday afternoon preceding her

be friends anyhow.

be friends anyhow.

Q. Did you talk to her about her engagement? A. No, but she said she would give me her final answer on Monday night, as to whether she was going to stay at home or go to board with Flora Brensinger, as she was treated badly at home. She was also going to tell me whether she was going to be married on Thanksgiving or Christmas.

Q. Did her mother treat her badly? A. No, but they couldn't get along together.

Q. You went on Monday for your final answer? A. Yes. I didn't ask for Mabel, but was told she had gone driving with Weisenberger.

Q. Though you were engaged to the girl, you didn't start to hunt for her, when you knew she was out with another man? A. No, we were not engaged, because on Oct. 18 we we were not engaged, because on Oct. 18 we had a quarrel and (had decided to leave her go her way.

Hilda Dreisbach, a neighbor and one of Mabel's chums, was recalled to testify to the fact that on the Monday night when the dead girl's body is alleged to have been brought home, she reached her home at 12:30 o'clock in the morning, but did not

see a team or hear the dogs bark.
Sylvester Helfrich, a farmer for whom Tom Bechtel, the suicide, worked at corn husking at the time the latter was summoned home by the news that Mabel had been murdered, swore that Tom said:

"I thought it would happen; Mabel was driving with Weisenberger yesterday."

Then the prosecution called Dr. Lear and offered in evidence the bloodstained ex-hibits. The defence, however, objected to their adveission as a whole, on the ground that none of the articles was in the con-dition they were when removed from the Bechtel house: that they were carelessly handled; that they have no connection with the case, and that it had not been

proved that the stains were made by human blood. Judge Trexler overruled the ob-jection, and then the defence objected to Dr. Lear testifying as an expert. Dr. Lear testifying as an expert, on the ground that he has not shown sufficient knowledge of the subject.

Lawyer Schaadt put Dr. Lear through a long examination, during which the witness explained in detail the methods followed by him in the tests, by means of which he differentiated human blood from the blood of the lower animals. Dr. Lear was assisted by several other physicians. The Bordet method of differentiating between numan and animal blood was pursued

own blood, and for two weeks daily injected ten cubic millimetres of human into each of a lot of rapplits they had chosen for the experiment. After the fortnight's inoculation the rabbits were allowed to rest for five days. One after another was then bled to death and the blood allowed Corpuscles from the blood stained articles

under investigation were put into a normal salt solution and properly diluted. This mixture was then poured into a test tube ontaining the humanized rabbit serum.

The theory of the Bordet test is that if human corpuscles are poured into this serum the reaction will show turbidity and later a flocculent precipitation, or, in the language of the laboratory, a positive result. If animal corpuscles are poured result. If animal corpuscies are poured into the test tubes the serum will remain clear. The principle is the same in vaccinaclear. tion and the use of antitoxines.

In this case the test was applied over and over with corpuscles from blood stained articles from the Bechtel house and in every instance there was a positive reac-tion, showing conclusively to the minds of the investigators that the articles were stained with human blood. Nearly as often there were poured into the test tubes blood from dogs, cats, horses and cows Every time animal blood was poured in, the rabbit serum remained clear. To make doubly sure, the doctors then drew blood from themselves and from the select few admitted to witness the test. Again the serum be came cloudy, in perfect accord with the

This is the first time that the Bordet theory has been used in a trial in this State, and the defence fought hard and long to prevent Dr. Lear from testifying. Judge Trexler, however, overruled the objection, and the witness was permitted to explain the tests to the jury and to give it as his unqualified opinion that the stains on the exhibits are human blocd. The other experts for the State will be called to-

Dr. W. B. Penniman, biologist of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who was attracted by the Beahtel case, arrived in Allentown to-night and will be a spectator at the trial to-morrow. He says the Bordet system, which was used by the local ex-perts, is infallible as a means of detecting the presence of human blood. TF you lack either the appetite, the digestion or the health-A GOLD LAON Cocktail before dinner does the

GOLD LION Cocktails ready to ice) never vary. GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gir, Dry Gin—and the American Of good wine merchants.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.

RUNAWAY ON THE NEW BRIDGE

ACCIDENT THERE.

Police Fear More Trouble While Only One Roadway Is Open-Pair of Horses Dash In and Out Among Wagons-Two Men Thrown Out-Woman Also Hurt.

The first accident of importance on the new Williamsburg Bridge since its formal opening was a runaway at 5:45 o'clock last evening. Three persons were badly hurt and the police came to a realization of the danger to be feared until the workmen are able to open up more than one roadway for the use of pedestrians and vehicles, both Brooklyn and Manhattan bound.

There were two horses in the runaway. They were drawing a Manhattan provision dealer's wagon from Brooklyn, of which John Fisher of 60 East Houston street was the driver. With Fisher rode Peter Feeney of 50 East Houston street, the helper. The wagon was not loaded.

When the team reached the Manhattan tower the horses began to be bothered by a new pole that had been put on the wagon and broke into a gallop.

Fisher was unable to curb the animals and they dashed down the south roadway narrowly missing a number of other wagons. On the bridge at the time were only about

on the original the time were only about 200 pedestrians.

The few that were in the path of the runa-away team dodged behind vehicles. The runaways kept on without doing any damage until they had raced nearly to the Manhattan end. Then the wagon swerved up against the curb and Fisher and Feeney were thrown

Both were knocked unconscious. Fisher got a bad cut on his head and a lot of bruises. Feeney had been wrapped up in two big horse blankets and when he landed he looked like a bundle. The police, in fact, didn't have any idea that there was a man inside the roll until they explored it.

on the Sunday afternoon preceding her death, Eckstein was asked:

Q. Did you come out on Sunday after Mabel came back? A. Yes, that was when we made taffy.

Q. Did you ask to go with her? A. Yes, but she said she was going to meet Weisenberger, so I told her we'd part, but we could the friends anyhow.

I the roll until they explored it.

Just after the two men were thrown out Mrs. Ball, a young woman of 2062 Bergen street, Brooklyn, while getting out of the way, slipped and fell. Her right knee was badly hurt.

Policemen Riley, Beck and Hall were at the Manhattan end of the bridge and when they saw the runaways coming they ranged several wagons across the roadway as a

they saw the runaways coming they ranged several wagons across the roadway as a barricade. Then they ran out in front and waved their arms. The runaways stopped ten feet from the bluecoats.

Fisher, Feeney and Mrs. Ball were put in the wagon and were taken to the Delancey street police station, where they were attended by a doctor from Gouverneur Hospital. The men were removed to the hospital. Mrs. Ball went across the river on a ferryboat.

on a ferryboat. answer?

A. I went uptown, talked with some friends at an ice cream soda, gave a transfer, which it got from a friend and which I intended to use, to another friend and started to walk home, getting there shortly after 10.

Q. Did you see Mabel on Monday? A. Not at all.

Q. When Mrs. Bechtel told you Mabel had gone out with Weisenberger, didn't you start to hunt for her? A. No.

Q. Didn't you know that Weisenberger went to the Eighth Ward Hotel? A. Yes.

Q. Though you were engaged to the girl, you didn't start to hunt for her when you know she was out with another man? A. No.

Q. Though you were engaged to the girl, you didn't start to hunt for her man? A. No, were were seen as the start of the Eighth Ward Hotel? A. Yes.

Q. Though you were engaged to the girl, you didn't start to hunt for her man? A. No, were were all times before he struck the ground. He was insensible and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. KILLED BY FALL ON BROOKLYN END.

CONFAB OVER SUBWAY LABOR. No Contract Binds Equipment Makers,

and This May Cause Trouble. The conference yesterday in the office of Contractor John B. McDonald as to the threatened labor trouble over the subway equipment was barren of results as far as any settlement of the new difficulties was concerned. It was made plain that the Allis-Chalmers company and other firms which have contracts for equipment cannot be bound by the provisions of the agreement between the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and the Central Federated Union, by which union wages were to be paid and union conditions ob-

served in the subway construction. Mr. McDonald talked over the telephone with representatives of the Allis-Chalmers company and they said that there was nothing in their contract binding them to employ union men. Mr. McDonald ad-mitted that this was so. The conference ended with nothing more definite than a promise on both sides to try to avert trouble.

The Board of Representatives of the Building Trades, consisting of the walk-ing delegates of the unions which have signed the arbitration agreement of the employers' association, will meet to-day to act on the complaints. Few association contractors do work for the subway and all the unions concerned in the troub are represented in the board, so the board for the first time may have an opportunity

of doing business.

Delegate Wilson of the Machinery Riggers said last night that everything was up to the board. The board might order a strike, but he thought a strike would be

Mr. McDonald has hoped for an amicable

JOINERS' DELEGATE ON TRIAL T. C. Walsh, Who Is Accused of Getting 850 Out of a Builder.

Another walking delegate is on trial in General Sessions for extortion. He is Thomas C. Walsh, "business agent" of Manhattan District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters. He is indicted for getting \$50 out of Henry Nicholsburg, a builder of 263 West 112th street.

Nicholsburg says that on June 25, 1962, Walsh visited him and demanded the money, under threat of a strike on a building being erected by Nicholsburg on the southeast corner of Lenox avenue and 138th street. Nicholsburg says as Walsh refused a check, he went the next day to an Eighth avenue saloon with one Frank Heitzner, who had been present when Walsh demanded the money, and offered it to Walsh. Walsh wouldn't take the money in the saloon, so Nicholsburg followed him to Eighth avenue and 140th street, handed it over there and Walsh was arrested with the money (marked

Walsh's lawyers were careful in accept ing jurors. One man examined said that he had formed a prejudice against certain walking delegates who have been con-"We challenge this talesman," said ex-Judge Steckler for Walsh after a long de-

bate. Three jurors were obtained. Cockran to Join Democratic Club. W. Bourke Cockran will cement his return to Tammany by becoming a member of the Democratic Club to-night. He will be proposed by ex-Mayor Van Wyck and seconded by Justice O'Gorman.

VAN DE WATER CHARGES OUT. STRICKEN FROM ANSWER IN

Only Remedy Left to the Clergyman in the Suit Brought in This County Now That Mrs. Watt Has Obtained a Divorce in New Suit Brought in Orange County. The demand made by the Rev. Dr. George

WATT DIVORCE CASE.

R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, upon Com-modore Archibald Watt for a bill of particulars describing in detail the times and places where, as Mr. Watt alleged, the clergyman had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Adele F. Watt, having been persistently ignored by Mr. Watt, Dr. Van De Water's counsel, William H. Sage, took yesterday the only course open to him in this proceeding and applied to Supreme THREE HURT IN FIRST SERIOUS | Court Justice Leventritt for an order dismissing the charges contained in Mr. Watt's answer in so far as they relate to Dr. Van De Water. Mr. Watt and his counsel John C. Shaw, paid as little attention to this motion as they had paid to the demand for a bill of particulars and, no one appearing in opposition, Justice Leventritt granted the application and directed that an order issing the charges be submitted to him for signature on notice to the other side. Mr. Sage afterward made this statement

concerning the proceedings before Justice Leventritt.

My motion this morning was granted and the order will be entered in a day of two. This ends the suit in this county as far as Dr. Van De Water is concerned. He has done everything within his power to bring this suit to a trial, but has failed to obtain a hearing on which he could appear in court personally and offer his testimony. As the defendant has made default I could not force him to come into court, the only penalty I could enforce being that his charges should be dismissed, which has been done. What Dr. Van De Water's future action will be I cannot now state. sannot now state.

cannot now state.

The motion granted by Justice Leventritt probably marks the last step in the long fought litigation between the Watts. They were married June 15, 1895, by Dr. Van De Water and lived in apparent happiness until almost two years ago, when Mrs. Watt began her suit for a separation, alleging that her husband had treated her with great cruelty and had brought women of low character on the yacht America, on board of which Watt spent a great deal of his time. She also charged that he had excluded her from the yacht when it was practically their home.

that he had excluded ber from the yacht when it was practically their home.

Watt replied with a countersuit in which he demanded a divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with Dr. Van De Water and Major Truman. Both these corespondents denied the allegations, as did Mrs. Watt, and availed themselves of their legal right to defend themselves by putting in answers. But before the suit and countersuit were brought to trial, and without the knowledge of Dr. Van De Water, Mrs. Watt began a new suit in Orange county for a divorce, which she obtained on Sept. 3, the decree becoming final on Dec. 12, when Justice Gaynor signed it at Goshen. That decree allowed Mrs. Watt to resume her maiden name and to remarry, and provided also that Commodore Watt should pay her \$33,000 in lieu of alimony.

in lieu of alimony.

Ever since the decree was granted Dr.

Van De Water and his counsel have sought to discover some legal way of bringing the suits still pending here to trial, so that his name might be cleared.

BROOKLYN LOSES A PLUM.

Manhattan Democrat Appointed to a \$2,000 Job Across the River.

The faithful Brooklyn Democrats who assemble daily in the Thomas Jefferson Building, eagerly awaiting the summons to fill some official job under the new administration, got a shock yesterday when they heard that a Manhattan man had just landed a Brooklyn place with \$2,000 a year salary. The office is that of cashier in the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department, and it is exempt from civil

The new appointee is Mark Levy, one of Fire Commissioner Haves's constituents in the Thirty-third Assembly district. It was explained by Mr. Levy that his

J. Teehan, a Republican.

The importation of Mr. Levy from Manhattan to fill such a snug berth has caused considerable kicking among some of the district leaders, and a protest may be made to Senator McCarren when he returns from

in J. Cantwell of the Third Assembly district, who was one of the candidates for district, who was one of the candidates for the cashiership, was appointed chief clerk of records by Register Dooley at a salary of \$1,800 a year yesterday. Register Dooley also appointed John H. McArdle secretary at \$1,500 a year.

LALLY BROOKLYN FIRE CHIEF. Hayes Deposes Murray, a Republican -Lally a Tammany Man.

The first change of any importance that Nicholas J. Hayes, the new Fire Commissioner, has made is mapped out in an order sent out last night by which Deputy Chief James F. Murray, who has been in charge of the fire fighters in Brooklyn ever since Deputy Chief James Dale got out, will be superseded by Deputy Chief Thomas

Lally has recently been in charge of be Eighth deputy district, which is in Brooklyn, and has been under Murray' orders. The same order that puts Lally in charge in Brooklyn sends Murray to Lally's old place—a come-down for Murray. Murray is said to be a Republican. Lally is a Tammany man, and has strong friends among Tammany politicians. He has also been ambitious to become the head of the whole department and has taken part every examination that has been held. has always attained high rank in the examinations and is regarded as a good fire Commissioner Hayes's order goes into

Illinois Steel Mills Open Again. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.-Three thousand five hundred employes of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago returned to work to-day with the reopening of the open-hearth, plate and slab mills, which have been idle since before Christmas. The mills did not resume at their full ca-pacity. Only three of the ten furnaces n these departments were started, and pected, however, that the plant will be

unning full blast within ten days.

Bakers Striking for Ten Hours of Work Since the ten hour law in the bake shops has been declared constitutional in this State, the bakers' unions in this city, which say that the factory inspectors do not enforce it, are preparing to do so by strik es M. Lurie, business agent of Bakers' Union 305, said yesterday that 100 men had been ordered on strike in seven bakeries in Harlem to enforce the ten hour law and the would be extended till all bakers worked only so long.

Jack-Bledermann.

Miss Maud M. Biedermann and Hugh Reid Jack of Edinburgh, Scotland, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parlast evening at the home of the bride's par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Biedermann, 587 East 141st street, by the Rev. G. W. Harris of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania. The bride wore a white cloth gown trimmed with vel-vet, chiffon and lace, and a tulle veil, caught with sprigs of heather. She was attended by the Misses Helen Biedermann and Eleanor Lynch as bridesmaids. Thomas Reid Jack was the best man and Hugh Rose and Charles E. Reid were ushers.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. get the genuine, call for the full name. 250. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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The World Over POMMERY HAS BEEN EXCLUSIVELY SERVED AT MORE

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SHOT IN A RIOT OVER WOMEN.

ARREST OF WIVES OF STRIKERS CAUSES A ROW.

Three Deputy Sheriffs and Four Miner Wounded in a Clash Outside a Court in Boswell, Pa .- The Women Had Been Held for Inciting to Riot and Assault.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18.-Seven were shot, two seriously, in a riot that followed the arrest of three wives of striking miners of the Merchants' Coal Company at Boswell this afternoon. Three of the injured men are deputy sheriffs and the other four are strikers. The riot resulted in a call being issued to Sheriff Coleman of Somerset county for additional help, and the Sheriff and a dozen more deputies arrived on the scene of the trouble this

evening. The trouble is alleged to have grown out of an assault made by three Polish women on John Bentley, a special officer of the company stationed at Boswell. When he attempted to arrest them the women pelted him with snow and ice. Bentley then went before a Justice and made informations, charging the women with inciting to riot, resisting an officer and assault and battery. The hearing resulted in the women being held for court.

being unable to furnish bail.

A crowd of fifty strikers had congregated in front of the office where the hearing took place and when the officers emerged with their prisoners some one in the mob began to shoot at the deputies. This was the signal for a general battle in which the foreigners fired deliberately. George Sailor, one of the deputies, was the first to fall, and following him came Neno Montrizino, who is charged with having fired the first shot. John Long, another deputy, and John Philip, a striker, were also found

writhing on the ground. After the deputies had exhausted their mmunition they retreated into the Ickes hardware store and reloaded, but when they returned to the attack the mob had gone. Deputy Sheriff Begley, who was in charge of the deputies at Boswell, was shot in three places, and two of the mob were also injured, but their wounds are not The prisoners were finally landed in the

ockup, and later they fanished bail for their appearance at court. WANT MORE EXEMPT PLACES. Tammany District Leaders Getting Very

Insistent.

One of the very few Tammany district leaders who is satisfied with the patronage which has been apportioned to him is Dan McMahon. He got the appointment of three men from the Seventeenth district to commissionerships. These are Bridge Commissioner Best, Commissioner of Accounts Hertle and Park Commissioner Pallas. But there are many other leaders the have not even landed a subordinate place apiece for their districts and their clamors are becoming so insistent that an effort is to be made to have the civil service rules amended by adding more jobs to the exempt class. These additions could only cover confidential places and any re-vision could not become effective without the consent of the State Civil Service Com-

JOB FOR TOM DUNN. It's Expected That He Will Be Made Super-

intendent of Buildings To-day. Tom Dunn is a candidate for Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan, and he

will probably get the job. It was understood that he was to be allowed to name a man for the head of the Buildings Department, and he recommended in turn Timothy Dunn and Robert Lyon, two of his lieutenants in the Twenty-sixth district. Neither had been a builder ten years—a qualifiection pressure under the Charter. qualification necessary under the Charter.
"Well," said Tom, "the job shan't go out "Well," said Tom, "the job shan't go out of the family, I'll apply for it myself."
Mr. Dunn has been a builder for more than ten years. The salary is \$6,000. The appointment will be made to-day, and the probability is that Mr. Dunn will get it. H. S. Thompson has been holding over.

A NEW YORK MAN, SAYS MACK. Whoever New York Names, He Added,

Will Be the Democratic Nominee. ALBANY, Jan. 18 .- Democratic National Committeeman Norman E. Mack stopped off in Albany to-day on his way from New York to Buffalo. He had a conference with David B. Hill, but would not say what was about. Concerning the Democratic Presidential nomination, Mr. Mack said "The sentiment everywhere is for a New York man, and whoever New York will name will undoubtedly be the nominee of the convention. At present it would seem that Judge Parker has the most strength of any of the candidates whose names have been mentioned. The strength of

the Hearst boom seems to surprise some who looked upon it as a joke." POSTUM CEREAL.

WORRY.

A Sure Starter for Ill Health. Useless worrying (a form of nervousness) is indirectly the result (through the

nerves) of improper feeding. A furniture

man of Memphis says: "About a year ago I was afflicted with nervous spells; would worry so over trivia

"I went to consult one of the best physicians in Memphis, and he asked, among

many questions, if I drank coffee. "His advice was: 'Go to some provision store and get a box of Postum, drink it in place of coffee, and, as you are confined to your desk to a great extent, try and get out in the open air as much as possible." I followed his instructions regarding the

Postum. "At that time my weight was 142 and I was taking all kinds of drugs and medicines to brace me up, but all failed: to-day I weigh 165 and all of my old troubles are gone, and all the credit is due to having followed this wise physician's advice and cut off the coffee and using Postum in its place.

"I now consider my health perfect. am willing to go before a notary public and testify that it was all due to my having used Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek;

There's a reason for quitting the drug-drink coffee, and there's a reason for drinking Postum. Trial 10 days proves Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-